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Analysis of the expected density of internal equilibria in random evolutionary multi-player multi-strategy games

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Abstract In this paper, we study the distribution and behaviour of internal equilibria in a d -player n -strategy random evolutionary game where the game payoff matrix is generated from normal distributions. The study of this paper reveals and exploits interesting connections between evolutionary game theory and random polynomial theory. The main contributions of the paper are some qualitative and quantitative results on the expected density, $f_{n,d}$, and the expected number, $E(n, d)$, of (stable) internal equilibria. Firstly, we show that in multi-player two-strategy games, they behave asymptotically as $\sqrt{d-1}$ as d is sufficiently large. Secondly, we prove that they are monotone functions of d . We also make a conjecture for games with more than two strategies. Thirdly, we provide numerical simulations for our analytical results and to support the conjecture. As consequences of our analysis, some qualitative and quantitative results on the distribution of zeros of a random Bernstein polynomial are also obtained.

Keywords Random evolutionary games · Internal equilibria · Random polynomials · Multi-player games

1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

Evolutionary game theory (EGT) has been proven to be a suitable mathematical framework to model biological and social evolution whenever the success

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of an individual depends on the presence or absence of other strategies [34, 27, 39]. EGT was introduced in 1973 by Smith and Price [35] as an application of classical game theory to biological contexts, and has since then been widely and successfully applied to various fields, not only biology itself, but also ecology, population genetics, and computational and social sciences [34, 4, 27, 39, 10, 41, 23, 17]. In these contexts, the payoff obtained from game interactions is translated into reproductive fitness or social success [27, 39]. Those strategies that achieve higher fitness or are more successful, on average, are favored by natural selection, thereby increase in their frequency. Equilibrium points of such a dynamical system are the compositions of strategy frequencies where all the strategies have the same average fitness. Biologically, they predict the co-existence of different types in a population and the maintenance of polymorphism.

As in classical game theory with the dominant concept of Nash equilibrium [37, 36], the analysis of equilibrium points in random evolutionary games is of great importance because it allows one to describe various generic properties, such as the overall complexity of interactions and the average behaviours, in a dynamical system. Understanding properties of equilibrium points in a concrete system is important, but what if the system itself is not fixed or undefined? Analysis of random games is insightful for such scenarios. To this end, it is ambitious and desirable to answer the following general questions:

How do the equilibrium points distribute? How do they behave when the number of players and strategies change?

Mathematical analysis of equilibrium points and their stability in a general (multi-player multi-strategy) evolutionary game is challenging because one would need to cope with systems of multivariate polynomial equations of high degrees (see Section 2 for more details). Nevertheless, some recent attempts, both through numerical and analytical approaches, have been made. One approach is to study the probabilities of having a concrete number of equilibria, whether all equilibrium points or only the stable ones are counted, if the payoff entries follow a certain probability distribution [16, 22]. This approach has an advantage that these probabilities provide elaborate information on the distribution of the equilibria. However, it consists of sampling and solving of a system of multivariate polynomial equations; hence is restricted, even when using numerical simulations, to games of a small number of players and/or small number of strategies: it is known that it is impossible to (analytically) solve an algebraic equation of a degree greater than 5 [1]. Another possibility is to analyze the attainability of the patterns and the maximal number of evolutionarily stable strategies (ESS) [34, 27], revealing to some extent the complexity of the interactions. This line of research has been paid much attention in evolutionary game theory and other biological fields such as population genetics [28, 48, 20, 7, 9, 2, 16, 22, 17]. More recently, in [14], the authors investigate the expected number of internal equilibria in a multi-player multi-strategy random evolutionary game where the game payoff matrix is generated from normal distributions. By connecting EGT and random polynomial theory, they describe a computationally implementable formula of the mean number of in-

ternal equilibrium points for the general case, a lower and upper bounds the multi-player two-strategy random games, and a close-form formula for the two-player multi-strategy games.

In this paper, we address the aforementioned questions, i.e., of analysing distributions and behaviours of the internal equilibria of a random evolutionary game, in an *average* manner. More specifically, we first analyse the expected density of internal equilibrium points, $f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t})$, i.e. the expected number of such equilibrium points per unit length at point \mathbf{t} , in a d -player n -strategy random evolutionary game where the game payoff matrix is generated from a normal distribution (for short, normal evolutionary games). Here the parameter $\mathbf{t} = (t_i)_{i=1}^{n-1}$, with $t_i = \frac{x_i}{x_n}$, denotes the ratio of frequency of strategy $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ to that of strategy n , respectively (more details in Section 2). In such a random game, we then analyse the expected number of internal equilibria, $E(n, d)$, and, as a result, characterize the expected number of internal *stable* equilibria, $SE(n, d)$. We obtain both quantitative (asymptotic formula) and qualitative (monotone properties) results of $f_{n,d}$ and $E(n, d)$, as functions of the ratios, \mathbf{t} , the number of players, d , and that of strategies, n .

To obtain these results, we develop further the connection between EGT and random polynomial theory explored in [14], and more importantly, establish appealing (previously unexplored) connections to the well-known classes of polynomials, the Bernstein polynomials and Legendre polynomials. In contrast to the direct approach used in [16, 22], our approach avoids sampling and solving a system of multivariate polynomial equations, thereby enabling us to study games with large numbers of players and/or strategies.

We now summarise the main results of the present paper.

1.2 Main results

The main analytical results of the present paper can be summarized into three categories: asymptotic behaviour of the density function and the expected number of (stable) equilibria, a connection between the density function with the Legendre polynomials, and monotonic behaviour of the density function. In addition, we provide numerical results and illustration for the general games when both the numbers of players and strategies are large.

To precisely describe our main results, we introduce the following notation regarding asymptotic behaviour of two given functions u and $v: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} u \lesssim v &\Leftrightarrow \text{there exists a positive constant } C \text{ such that for all } k \in [0, +\infty) \\ &\quad u(k) \leq Cv(k), \\ u \sim v &\Leftrightarrow \text{it holds that } u \lesssim v \text{ and } v \lesssim u. \end{aligned}$$

Note that throughout the paper we sometimes put arguments of a function as subscripts. For instance, the expected density of internal equilibrium points,

$f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t})$, besides \mathbf{t} , is also analyzed as a function of n and d . We will explicitly state which parameter(s) is being varied whenever necessary to avoid the confusion.

The main results of the present paper are the following. As described above, $f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t})$ denotes the expected number of internal equilibrium points per unit length at point \mathbf{t} , in a d -player n -strategy random evolutionary game where the game payoff matrix is generated from a normal distribution; $E(n, d)$ the expected number of internal equilibria; and $SE(n, d)$ the expected number of internal stable equilibria. The formal definitions of these three functions are given in Section 2.

- (1) In Theorem 1, we prove the following asymptotic behaviour of $f_{2,d}(t)$ for all $t > 0$: $f_{2,d}(t) \sim \sqrt{d-1}$. We also prove that $f_{2,d}(t)$ is always bounded from above and $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_{2,d}(t)}{d-1} = 0$.
- (2) In Theorem 2, we prove a novel upper bound for the expected number of multi-player two-strategy random games, $E(2, d) \lesssim \sqrt{d-1} \ln(d-1)$ and obtain its limiting behaviour: $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln E(2,d)}{\ln(d-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$. This upper bound is sharper than the one obtained in [14, Theorem 2], which is, $E(2, d) \lesssim (d-1)^{\frac{3}{4}}$. These results lead to two important corollaries. First, we obtain a sharper limit for the expected number of stable equilibria, $SE(2, d) \lesssim \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{d-1} \ln(d-1)$, and the corresponding limit, $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln SE(2,d)}{\ln(d-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$, see Corollary 1. The second corollary, Corollary 2, is mathematically significant, in which we obtain lower and upper estimates and a limiting behaviour of the expected real zeros of a random Bernstein polynomial.
- (3) In Theorem 3, we establish an expression of $f_{2,d}(t)$ in terms of the Legendre polynomial and its derivative.
- (4) In Theorem 4, we express $f_{2,d}(t)$ in terms of the Legendre polynomials of two consecutive order.
- (5) In Theorem 5, we prove that $\frac{f_{2,d}(t)}{d}$ is a decreasing function of d for any given $t > 0$. Consequently, $\frac{E(2,d)}{d}$ and $\frac{SE(2,d)}{d}$ are decreasing functions of d .
- (6) In Proposition 2, we provide a condition for $f_{2,d}(t)$ being an increasing function of d for any given $t > 0$. We conjecture that this condition holds true and support it by numerical simulation.
- (7) In Theorem 6, we provide an upper bound for $f_{n,2}(\mathbf{t})$. We also make a conjecture for $f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t})$ and $E(n, d)$ in the general case ($n, d \geq 3$).
- (8) We offer numerical illustration for our main results in Section 4.2.

The density function $f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t})$ provides insightful information on the distribution of the internal equilibria: integrating $f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t})$ over any interval produces the expected number of real equilibria on that interval. In particular, the expected number of internal equilibria $E(n, d)$ is obtained by integrating $f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t})$ over the positive half of the space. Theorem 5 and Proposition 2, which are deduced from Theorems 3 and 4, are qualitative statements, which tell us *how* the expected number of internal equilibria per unit length $f_{2,d}$ in a d -player two-strategy game changes when the number of players d increases. Theorem 1

quantifies its behaviour showing that $f_{2,d}$ is approximately (up to a constant factor) equal to $\sqrt{d-1}$. The function $h(d) := \sqrt{d-1}$, as seen in Theorem 1, certainly satisfies the properties that $h(d)$ increases but $\frac{h(d)}{d}$ decreases. Thus, it strengthens Theorem 5 and further support Conjecture 1. Theorem 2 is also a quantitative statement which provides asymptotically estimate for the expected number of internal (stable) equilibria.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the expected number of real zeros of a random polynomial has been extensively studied, dated back since 1932 with Block and Pólya seminal paper [6] (see, for instance, [15] for a nice exposition and [45, 38] for the most recent progresses). Therefore, our results, in Theorems 3, 4 and 2, provide important, novel insights within the theory of random polynomials, but also reveal its intriguing connections and applications to the EGT.

1.3 Organisation of the paper

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. In Section 2, we recall relevant details on EGT and random polynomial theory, to the extent we need here. Section 3 presents full analysis of the expected density function and the expected number of internal equilibria of a multi-player two-strategy game. The results on asymptotic behaviour and on connection to Legendre polynomials and its applications are given in Sections 3.1 and 3.2, respectively. In Section 4, we provide analytical results for the two-player multi-strategy game and numerical simulations for the general case. Therein we also make a conjecture about an asymptotic formula for the density and the expected number of internal equilibria in the general case. In Section 5, we sum up and provide future perspectives. Finally, some detailed proofs are presented in the appendix.

2 Preliminaries: replicator dynamics and random polynomials

This section describes some relevant details of the EGT and random polynomial theory, to the extent we need here. Both are classical but the idea of using the latter to study the former has only been pointed out in our recent paper [14].

2.1 Replicator dynamics

The classical approach to evolutionary games is replicator dynamics [46, 50, 27, 44, 39], describing that whenever a strategy has a fitness larger than the average fitness of the population, it is expected to spread. Formally, let us consider an infinitely large population with n strategies, numerated from 1 to n . They have frequencies x_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, respectively, satisfying that $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1$. The interaction of the individuals in the population is in

randomly selected groups of d participants, that is, they play and obtain their fitness from d -player games. We consider here symmetrical games (e.g. the public goods games and their generalizations [24, 26, 43, 40, 21]) in which the order of the participants is irrelevant. Let $\alpha_{i_1, \dots, i_{d-1}}^{i_0}$ be the payoff of the focal player, where i_0 ($1 \leq i_0 \leq n$) is the strategy of the focal player, and i_k (with $1 \leq i_k \leq n$ and $1 \leq k \leq d-1$) be the strategy of the player in position k . These payoffs form a $(d-1)$ -dimensional payoff matrix [16], which satisfies (because of the game symmetry)

$$\alpha_{i_1, \dots, i_{d-1}}^{i_0} = \alpha_{i'_1, \dots, i'_{d-1}}^{i_0}, \quad (1)$$

whenever $\{i'_1, \dots, i'_{d-1}\}$ is a permutation of $\{i_1, \dots, i_{d-1}\}$. This means that only the fraction of each strategy in the game matters.

The equilibrium points of the system are given by the points (x_1, \dots, x_n) satisfying the condition that the fitness of all strategies are the same, which can be simplified to the following system of $n-1$ polynomials of degree $d-1$ [14]

$$\sum_{\substack{0 \leq k_1, \dots, k_n \leq d-1, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n k_i = d-1}} \beta_{k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}}^i \binom{d-1}{k_1, \dots, k_n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{k_i} = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n-1, \quad (2)$$

where $\beta_{k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}}^i := \alpha_{k_1, \dots, k_n}^i - \alpha_{k_1, \dots, k_n}^n$, and $\binom{d-1}{k_1, \dots, k_n} = \frac{(d-1)!}{\prod_{k=1}^n k_i!}$ are the multinomial coefficients. Assuming that all the payoff entries have the same probability distribution, then all $\beta_{k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}}^i$, $i = 1, \dots, n-1$, have symmetric distributions, i.e. with mean 0 [22].

We focus on internal equilibrium points [16, 22, 14], i.e. $0 < x_i < 1$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Hence, by using the transformation $t_i = \frac{x_i}{x_n}$, with $0 < t_i < +\infty$ and $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, dividing the left hand side of the above equation by x_n^{d-1} we obtain the following equation in terms of (t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}) that is equivalent to (2)

$$\sum_{\substack{0 \leq k_1, \dots, k_{n-1} \leq d-1, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_i \leq d-1}} \beta_{k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}}^i \binom{d-1}{k_1, \dots, k_n} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} t_i^{k_i} = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n-1. \quad (3)$$

Hence, finding an internal equilibria in a general n -strategy d -player random evolutionary game is equivalent to find a solution $(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{R}_+^{n-1}$ of the system of $(n-1)$ polynomials of degree $(d-1)$ in (3). This observation links the study of generic properties of equilibrium points in EGT to the theory of random polynomials.

2.2 Random polynomial theory

Suppose that all $\beta_{k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}}^i$ are Gaussian distributions with mean 0 and variance 1, then for each i ($1 \leq i \leq n-1$), $A^i = \left\{ \beta_{k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}}^i \binom{d-1}{k_1, \dots, k_n} \right\}$ is a multivariate normal random vector with mean zero and covariance matrix C given by

$$C = \text{diag} \left(\binom{d-1}{k_1, \dots, k_n}^2 \right)_{\substack{0 \leq k_i \leq d-1, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_i \leq d-1}}. \quad (4)$$

The density function $f_{n,d}$ and the expected number $E(n, d)$ of equilibria can be computed explicitly. The lemma below is a direct consequence of [15, Theorem 7.1] (see also [14, Lemma 1]). For a clarity of notation, we use bold font to denote an element in high-dimensional Euclidean space such as $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$.

Lemma 1 *Assume that $\{A^i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n-1}$ are independent normal random vectors with mean zero and covariance matrix C as in (4). The expected density of real zeros of Eq. (3) at a point $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_{n-1})$ is given by*

$$f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t}) = \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) (\det L(\mathbf{t}))^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (5)$$

where Γ denotes the Gamma function and $L(\mathbf{t})$ the matrix with entries

$$L_{ij}(\mathbf{t}) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial y_j} (\log v(\mathbf{x})^T C v(\mathbf{y})) \Big|_{\mathbf{y}=\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{t}},$$

with

$$v(\mathbf{x})^T C v(\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k_1, \dots, k_{n-1} \leq d-1, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_i \leq d-1}} \binom{d-1}{k_1, \dots, k_n}^2 \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{k_i} y_i^{k_i}. \quad (6)$$

As a consequence, the expected number of internal equilibria in a d -player n -strategy random game is determined by

$$E(n, d) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n-1}} f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t}) d\mathbf{t}. \quad (7)$$

3 Multi-player two-strategy games

We provide mathematical analysis of the expected density function $f_{2,d}(t)$ and the expected number of equilibria $E(2, d)$ for a multi-player two-strategy game. Section 3.1 presents asymptotic behaviour. A connection to Legendre polynomials and its applications are given in 3.2. In Section 3.2, further applications of this connection to study monotonicity of the density function are explored.

3.1 Asymptotic behaviour of the density and the expected number of equilibria

In the case of multi-player two-strategy games ($n = 2$), the system of polynomial equations in (2) becomes a univariate polynomial equation

$$\sum_{k=0}^{d-1} \beta_k \binom{d-1}{k} y^k (1-y)^{d-1-k} = 0, \quad (8)$$

where y is the fraction of strategy 1 (i.e., $1-y$ is that of strategy 2) and β_k is the payoff to strategy 1 minus that to strategy 2 obtained in a d -player interaction with k other participants using strategy 1. It is worth noticing that

$$b_{k,d} := \binom{d-1}{k} y^k (1-y)^{d-1-k}, \quad k = 0, \dots, d-1, \quad (9)$$

is the Bernstein basis polynomials of degree $d-1$ [42, 32]. Therefore, the left-hand side of (8) is a random Bernstein polynomial of degree $d-1$. As a by-product of our analysis, see Theorem 2, we will later obtain an asymptotic formula of the expected real zeros of a random Bernstein polynomial.

Let $t = \frac{y}{1-y}$ ($t \in \mathbb{R}_+$), Eq. (8) is simplified to

$$\sum_{k=0}^{d-1} \beta_k \binom{d-1}{k} t^k = 0. \quad (10)$$

The expected density of real zeros of this equation at a point t is $f_{2,d}(t)$. For simplicity of notation, from now on we write $f_d(t)$ instead of $f_{2,d}(t)$. We recall some properties of the density function $f_d(t)$ from [14, Proposition 1] that will be used in the sequel.

Proposition 1 ([14]) *The following properties hold*

- 1) $f_d(0) = \frac{d-1}{\pi}$, $f_d(1) = \frac{d-1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2d-3}}$.
- 2) $f_d(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{t} G'(t) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where

$$G(t) = t \frac{\frac{d}{dt} M_d(t)}{M_d(t)} = t \frac{d}{dt} \log M_d(t) \quad \text{with} \quad M_d(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} \binom{d-1}{k}^2 t^{2k}. \quad (11)$$

- 3) $f_d(t)$ has an alternative representation

$$(2\pi f_d(t))^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \frac{4r_i}{(t^2 + r_i)^2}, \quad (12)$$

where $r_i > 0$ satisfies that $M_d(t) = \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} (t^2 + r_i)$.

- 4) $t \mapsto f_d(t)$ is a decreasing function.

$$5) f_d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = t^2 f_d(t).$$

$$6) E(2, d) = \int_0^\infty f_d(t) dt = 2 \int_0^1 f_d(t) dt.$$

Example 1 Below are some examples of $f_d(t)$, with $d = 2, 3$ and 4

$$f_2(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+t^2}, \quad f_3(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2+t^4}}{1+4t^2+t^4}, \quad f_4(t) = \frac{3}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{1+4t^2+10t^4+4t^6+t^8}}{1+9t^2+9t^4+t^6}.$$

We recall that $t = \frac{y}{1-y}$, where y is the fraction of strategy 1. We can write the density in terms of y using the change of variable formula as follows.

$$f_d(t) dt = f_d\left(\frac{y}{1-y}\right) \frac{1}{(1-y)^2} dy.$$

Define $g_d(y)$ to be the density on the right-hand side of the above expression, i.e.,

$$g_d(y) := f_d\left(\frac{y}{1-y}\right) \frac{1}{(1-y)^2}. \quad (13)$$

The following lemma is an interesting property of the density function g_d , which explains the symmetry of the strategies (swapping the index labels converts an equilibrium at y to one at $1-y$). Numerical simulations in Section 4.2 further illustrate this property (see Figure 6).

Lemma 2 *The function $y \mapsto g_d(y)$ is symmetric about the line $y = \frac{1}{2}$, i.e.,*

$$g_d(y) = g_d(1-y).$$

Proof We have

$$g_d(1-y) = f_d\left(\frac{1-y}{y}\right) \frac{1}{y^2} = f_d\left(\frac{y}{1-y}\right) \frac{y^2}{(1-y)^2} \frac{1}{y^2} = f_d\left(\frac{y}{1-y}\right) \frac{1}{(1-y)^2} = g_d(y),$$

where we have used the fifth property in Proposition 1 to obtain the second equality above.

The following theorem provides an upper bound and asymptotic behaviour for $f_d(t)$ and its scaling with respect to d .

Theorem 1 (Asymptotic behaviour of the density function) *The following statement holds*

$$f_d(t) \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{2\pi t}, \frac{d-1}{\pi} \right\} \quad \text{for } t \geq 0. \quad (14)$$

As a consequence, for any given $t > 0$

$$\frac{f_d(t)}{d-1} \leq \frac{1}{\pi}, \quad \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_d(t)}{d-1} = 0, \quad (15)$$

and furthermore

$$f_d(t) \sim \sqrt{d-1}. \quad (16)$$

Proof It follows from the first and the fourth properties in Proposition 1 that

$$f_d(t) \leq f_d(0) = \frac{d-1}{\pi}. \quad (17)$$

On the other hand, according to the third property in Proposition 1, we have

$$(2\pi f_d(t))^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \frac{4r_i}{(t^2 + r_i)^2}.$$

Since $(t^2 + r_i)^2 \geq 4r_i t^2$, it follows that for any $t \neq 0$

$$(2\pi f_d(t))^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \frac{1}{t^2} = \frac{d-1}{t^2},$$

which is equivalent to $f_d(t) \leq \frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{2\pi t}$. Hence, the upper bound of $f_d(t)$ in (14) holds.

The upper bound and limit in (15) are obvious consequences of (14). It remains to prove the asymptotic behaviour of $f_d(t)$ as a function of d . Using (14) and the fourth property in Proposition 1, it follows that, for $0 < t \leq 1$

$$\frac{d-1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2d-3}} = f_d(1) \leq f_d(t) \leq \frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{2\pi t},$$

and for $t \geq 1$

$$\frac{1}{t^2} \frac{d-1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2d-3}} = \frac{1}{t^2} f_d(1) \leq \frac{1}{t^2} f_d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = f_d(t) \leq f_d(1) = \frac{d-1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2d-3}}.$$

From these estimate, we deduce that $f_d(t) \sim \sqrt{d-1}$ for any $t > 0$.

We numerically illustrate Theorem 1 in Section 4.2, see Figures 1.

Theorem 2 (Asymptotic behaviour of $E(2, d)$) *It holds that*

$$\sqrt{d-1} \lesssim E(2, d) \lesssim \sqrt{d-1} \ln(d-1). \quad (18)$$

Furthermore, we obtain the following asymptotic formula for $E(2, d)$

$$\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln E(2, d)}{\ln(d-1)} = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (19)$$

We first provide a proof of this theorem. Then we discuss its implications for the expected number of stable equilibrium points in a random game and that of real zeros of a random Bernstein polynomial in Corollaries 1 and 2. A comparison with well-known results in the theory of random polynomial is given in Remark 1.

Proof The lower bound was derived previously in [14, Theorem 2]. For the sake of completeness, we provide it again here. Using the sixth and the fourth properties in Proposition 1, we have $E(2, d) = 2 \int_0^1 f_d(t) dt \geq 2 \int_0^1 f(1) dt = 2f(1) = \frac{d-1}{\pi\sqrt{2d-3}}$. Therefore, $\sqrt{d-1} \lesssim E(2, d)$.

The underlying idea of the proof for the upper bound is to split the integral range in the formula of $E(2, d)$ into two intervals. The first one is from 0 to α , for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$; we then estimate $f_d(t)$ in this interval by $f_d(0)$. The second one is from α to 1, which is estimated using the upper bound of $f_d(t)$ given in (14). The value of α will then be optimized.

$$\begin{aligned} E(2, d) &= 2 \int_0^1 f_d(t) dt = 2 \left[\int_0^\alpha f_d(t) dt + \int_\alpha^1 f_d(t) dt \right] \\ &\leq 2 \left[\alpha f_d(0) + \frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{2\pi} \int_\alpha^1 \frac{1}{t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[2(d-1)\alpha - \sqrt{d-1} \ln \alpha \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Let $h(\alpha)$ be the expression inside the square brackets in the right-hand side of (20). To obtain the optimal (i.e. smallest) upper bound, we minimize $h(\alpha)$ with respect to α . The optimal value of α satisfies the following equation

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} h(\alpha) = 2(d-1) - \frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{\alpha} = 0,$$

which leads to $\alpha = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{d-1}}$. Substituting this value into (20), we obtain

$$E(2, d) \leq \frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{\pi} \left(1 + \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(d-1) \right).$$

It follows that $E(2, d) \lesssim \sqrt{d-1} \ln(d-1)$, which is (18).

We now prove (19). By taking logarithm in (18), we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(d-1) \lesssim \ln E(2, d) \lesssim \frac{1}{2} \ln(d-1) + \ln \ln(d-1).$$

Therefore

$$\frac{1}{2} \lesssim \frac{\ln E(2, d)}{\ln(d-1)} \lesssim \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\ln \ln(d-1)}{\ln(d-1)}. \quad (21)$$

Since $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \ln(d-1)}{\ln(d-1)} = 0$, we achieve (19).

Theorem 2 has two interesting implications about the expected number of stable equilibrium points in a random game and that of real zeros of a random Bernstein polynomial.

Corollary 1 *The expected number of stable equilibrium points in a random game with d players and two strategies, $SE(2, d)$, satisfies*

$$\frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{2} \lesssim SE(2, d) \lesssim \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{d-1} \ln(d-1), \quad (22)$$

and furthermore, satisfies the following limiting behaviour

$$\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln SE(2, d)}{\ln(d-1)} = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (23)$$

Proof From [22, Theorem 3], it is known that an equilibrium in a random game with two strategies and an arbitrary number of players, is stable with probability $1/2$. Thus, $SE(2, d) = \frac{E(2, d)}{2}$. Hence, the corollary is clearly followed from Theorem 2.

Corollary 2 *The expected number of real zeros, $E_{\mathcal{B}}$, of a random Bernstein polynomial*

$$\mathcal{B}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} \beta_k \binom{d-1}{k} x^k (1-x)^{d-1-k},$$

where β_k are independent standard normal distributions, satisfies

$$\sqrt{d-1} \lesssim E_{\mathcal{B}} \lesssim \sqrt{d-1} \ln(d-1), \quad \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln E_{\mathcal{B}}}{\ln(d-1)} = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (24)$$

Proof As mentioned beneath (8), solving $\mathcal{B}(x) = 0$ is equivalent to solving Eq. (10). It follows that $f_d(t)$ is the expected density of real zeros of $\mathcal{B}(x)$. Therefore, $E_{\mathcal{B}}$ given by

$$E_{\mathcal{B}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_d(t) dt = 2 \int_0^{\infty} f_d(t) dt = 2E(2, d). \quad (25)$$

Note that the second equality in (25) holds because $f_d(t)$ is even in t due to (12). The asymptotic behaviour (24) of $E_{\mathcal{B}}$ is then followed directly from Theorem 2.

Remark 1 The study of distribution and expected number of real zeros of a random polynomial is an active research field with a long history dating back to 1932 with Block and Pólya [6], see for instance [15] for a nice exposition and [45, 38] for the most recent results and discussions. Consider a random polynomial of the type

$$\mathcal{P}_d(z) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} c_i \xi_i z^i. \quad (26)$$

The most well-known classes of polynomials studied extensively in the literature are: flat polynomials or Weyl polynomials for $c_i := \frac{1}{d!}$, elliptic polynomials

(EP) or binomial polynomials for $c_i := \sqrt{\binom{d-1}{i}}$ and Kac polynomials for $c_i := 1$. We emphasize the difference between the polynomial studied in this paper, i.e. the right-hand side of Eq. (10), with the elliptic polynomial: in our case $c_i = \binom{d-1}{i}$ are binomial coefficients, not their square root as in the

elliptic polynomial. In the former case, $v(x)^T C v(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \binom{d-1}{i} x^i y^i = (1+xy)^{d-1}$, and as a result the density function and the expected number of real zeros have closed formula, see [15]

$$f_{EP}(t) = \frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{\pi(1+t^2)}, \quad E_{EP} = \sqrt{d-1}.$$

Our case is more challenging, because of the square in the coefficients,

$v(x)^T C v(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \binom{d-1}{i}^2 x^i y^i$ is no longer a generating function. Nevertheless, Theorem 2 shows that $E(2, d)$ still has interesting asymptotic behaviour as in (18) and (19).

3.2 Connections to Legendre polynomials and other qualitative properties

In this section, we first establish a connection between the expected density function f_d and the well-known Legendre polynomials. Then using the connection and known properties of Legendre polynomials, we prove some qualitative properties of f_d and the expected number of equilibria. The main results of this section can be summarised as follows.

- (i) Theorem 3 and Theorem 4 derive an expression for the expected density f_d in terms of the Legendre polynomials.
- (ii) Theorem 5 shows that $\frac{f_d(t)}{d-1}$ is an increasing function of d for any given $t > 0$.
- (iii) Corollary 4 proves that $\frac{E(2,d)}{d-1}$ and $\frac{SE(2,d)}{d-1}$ are decreasing functions of d .

Technically, keys to these theorems are Lemma 3 that connects the Legendre polynomials P_d to M_{d+1} in (11), and Lemma 4 showing a reverse Turan's inequality. These lemmas are interesting on their own.

3.2.1 Legendre polynomials

We recall some relevant details on Legendre polynomials. Legendre polynomials, denoted by $P_d(x)$, are solutions to Legendre's differential equation

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{d}{dx} P_d(x) \right] + d(d+1) P_d(x) = 0, \quad (27)$$

with initial data $P_0(x) = 1$, $P_1(x) = x$. The following are some important properties of the Legendre polynomials that will be used in the sequel.

- (1) Explicit representation

$$P_d(x) = \frac{1}{2^d} \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{d}{i}^2 (x-1)^{d-i} (x+1)^i. \quad (28)$$

(2) Recursive relation

$$(d+1)P_{d+1}(x) = (2d+1)xP_d(x) - dP_{d-1}(x). \quad (29)$$

(3) First derivative relation

$$\frac{x^2-1}{d}P'_d(x) = xP_d(x) - P_{d-1}(x). \quad (30)$$

Example 2 The first few Legendre polynomials are

$$\begin{aligned} P_0(x) &= 1, \quad P_1(x) = x, \quad P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1), \quad P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x), \\ P_4(x) &= \frac{1}{8}(35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3). \end{aligned}$$

The Legendre polynomials were first introduced in 1782 by A. M. Legendre as the coefficients in the expansion of the Newtonian potential [33]. This expansion gives the gravitational potential associated to a point mass or the Coulomb potential associated to a point charge. In the course of time, Legendre polynomials have been widely used in Physics and Engineering. For instance, they occur when one solves Laplace's equation (and related partial differential equations) in spherical coordinates [5].

Our approach reveals an appealing, and previously unexplored relationship between Legendre polynomials and evolutionary game theory. We explore this relationship and its applications in the next sections.

3.2.2 From Legendre polynomials to evolutionary games

The starting point of our analysis is the following relation between the polynomial $M_{d+1}(t)$ in (11) and the Legendre polynomial P_d .

Lemma 3 *It holds that*

$$M_{d+1}(t) = (1-t^2)^d P_d\left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}\right). \quad (31)$$

Proof See Appendix 6.1.

Note that traditionally in the Legendre polynomials, the arguments are in $[-1, 1]$. In this paper, however, the arguments are not in this interval since $\left|\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}\right| \geq 1$. Legendre polynomials with arguments greater than unity have been used in the literature, for instance in [13, Chapter 2]. We now establish a connection between the density $f_d(t)$ with the Legendre polynomials. According to the second property in Proposition 1, we have

$$f_{d+1}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{t} \left(t \frac{M'_{d+1}(t)}{M_{d+1}(t)} \right)' \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (32)$$

where $'$ denotes the derivative with respect to t . Using this formula and Lemma 3, we obtain the following expression of $f_{d+1}(t)$ in terms of $P_d(t)$ and its derivative.

Theorem 3 (Expression of the density in terms of the Legendre polynomial and its derivative) *The following formula holds*

$$(2\pi f_{d+1}(t))^2 = \frac{4d^2}{(1-t^2)^2} - \frac{16t^2}{(1-t^2)^4} \left(\frac{P'_d}{P_d} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \quad (33)$$

Proof See Appendix 6.2.

Corollary 3 *As a direct consequence of (33), we obtain the following bound for $f_{2,d}(t)$ which is interesting on its own.*

$$f_d(t) \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{d-1}{1-t^2}. \quad (34)$$

In comparison with the estimate (14) obtained in Theorem 1, this inequality is weaker for $t > 0$ since it is of order $O(d-1)$. However, it does not blow up as t approaches 0.

We provide another expression of $f_{d+1}(t)$ in terms of two consecutive Legendre polynomials P_{d-1} and P_d . In comparison with (33), this formula avoids the computations of derivative of the Legendre polynomial P_d .

Theorem 4 (Expression of the density function in terms of two Legendre polynomials) *It holds that*

$$(2\pi f_{d+1}(t))^2 = \frac{4d^2}{(1-t^2)^2} - \frac{d^2}{t^2} \left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{P_{d-1}}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right]^2. \quad (35)$$

Proof See Appendix 6.3

3.2.3 Monotonicity of the densities

Theorem 4 is crucial for the subsequent qualitative study of the density $f_{2,d}(t)$ for varying d .

Lemma 4 *The following inequality holds for all $|x| \geq 1$*

$$P_d(x)^2 \leq P_{d+1}(x)P_{d-1}(x). \quad (36)$$

Proof See Appendix 6.4.

Note that this inequality is the reverse of the Turán inequality [47] where the author considered the case $x \in [-1, 1]$.

Theorem 5 *For any given $t > 0$, $\frac{f_d(t)}{d-1}$ is a decreasing function of d .*

Proof We need to prove that

$$\frac{f_{d+1}(t)}{d} \geq \frac{f_{d+2}(t)}{d+1}.$$

From (35), we have

$$4\pi^2 \left(\frac{f_{d+1}(t)}{d} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{(1-t^2)^2} - \frac{1}{t^2} \left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{P_{d-1}}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right]^2. \quad (37)$$

Assume that $x \geq 1$. Then $P_d(x) > 0$ for all d and from (29), we have

$$(d+1)P_{d+1}(x) \geq (2d+1)P_d(x) - dP_{d-1}(x),$$

which implies that

$$(d+1)(P_{d+1}(x) - P_d(x)) \geq d(P_d(x) - P_{d-1}(x)) \geq \dots \geq 1(P_1(x) - P_0(x)) = x - 1 \geq 0.$$

Therefore $P_{d+1}(x) \geq P_d(x)$ for all $x \geq 1$. We first consider the case $0 \leq t < 1$.

From Lemma 4 for $x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \geq 1$, we have

$$P_d^2 \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \leq P_{d-1} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) P_{d+1} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right),$$

or equivalently

$$\frac{P_d}{P_{d+1}} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \leq \frac{P_{d-1}}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \leq 1 \leq \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}.$$

It follows that

$$\left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{P_{d-1}}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right]^2 \leq \left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{P_d}{P_{d+1}} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right]^2.$$

From this inequality and (37) as well as a similar formula for f_{d+2} , we obtain

$$\frac{f_{d+1}(t)}{d} \geq \frac{f_{d+2}(t)}{d+1},$$

which is the claimed property for the case $0 \leq t < 1$. The case $t \geq 1$ is then followed due to the relation $f_d(t) = \frac{1}{t^2} f_d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$.

Since $E(2, d) = \int_0^\infty f_d(t) dt$ and $SE(2, d) = \frac{E(2, d)}{2}$, the following statement is an obvious consequence of Theorem 5.

Corollary 4 $\frac{E(2, d)}{d-1}$ and $\frac{SE(2, d)}{d-1}$ are decreasing functions of d .

The following proposition is a necessary and sufficient condition, which is stated in terms of the Legendre polynomials, for $f_{d+1}(t)$ being increasing as a function of d .

Proposition 2 $f_{d+1}(t)$ is an increasing function of d if and only if, for $x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}$

$$(d+1)^2[P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x)] \cdot [P_{d+1}^2(x) + P_d^2(x) - 2xP_{d+1}(x)P_d(x)] + (2d+1)(x^2 - 1)P_d^2(x)P_{d+1}^2(x) \geq 0. \quad (38)$$

Furthermore, if

$$(2d+1)P_d^4 \geq P_{d-1}^2 [(2d-1)P_{d+1}^2 + 2P_d^2] \quad (39)$$

then (38) holds.

Proof See Appendix 6.5.

We numerically verify the inequality (39) in Figure 2; however, it is unclear to us how to prove it rigorously. We also recall that it is shown in Theorem 1 that $f_d(t)$ behaves like $\sqrt{d-1}$, which is an increasing function of d , as d is sufficiently large. Motivated by these observations, we make the following prediction.

Conjecture 1 For any given $t > 0$, $f_d(t)$ is an increasing function of d .

We provide further numerical simulation to support this Conjecture by directly plotting $f_d(t)$ in Figure 1c.

Remark 2 We recall that in the case $n = 2$, the variable t is defined by $t = \frac{y}{1-y}$, where y is the fraction of strategy 1 and $1-y$ is that of strategy 2. Equivalently, y can be expressed in terms of t as $y = \frac{t}{1+t}$. Hence one can also transform the statements of the theorem above (and later) in terms of y . As has been shown in the beginning of Section 2, the transformation from y to t has the advantage that it transforms a complex equation (Eq. (8)) to a univariate polynomial equation (Eq. (10)). This enables us to exploit many available results and techniques from the literature of random polynomial theory. Moreover, from the relationship between $f(t)$ and $g(y)$, it follows that all the monotonicity properties with respect to d are reserved for $g_{2,d}$ (see a numerical illustration in Figure 6).

4 General Cases

In this section, first we prove an estimate for the density $f_{n,2}(\mathbf{t})$ similarly as in Theorem 1 for a two-player multi-strategy game. The expected number of internal equilibria in this case has been computed explicitly in [14, Theorem 3]. We then conjecture an asymptotic formula for the general case. Finally, we provide numerical simulations to support our conjectures, as well as the main results in the previous sections.

4.1 Two-player multi-strategy games

Theorem 6 (two-player multi-strategy games)

Assume that $\{A^i = (\beta_j^i)_{j=1, \dots, n-1}; i = 1, \dots, n-1\}$ are independent random vectors, then it holds that

$$f_{n,2}(\mathbf{t}) = \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \quad \text{if } t_1 \cdots t_{n-1} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad (40)$$

$$f_{n,2}(\mathbf{t}) \leq \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{n^{\frac{n}{2}} t_1 \cdots t_{n-1}}\right\} \quad \text{if } t_1 \cdots t_{n-1} \neq 0. \quad (41)$$

As a consequence, for any \mathbf{t} such that $t_1 \cdots t_{n-1} \neq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_{n,2}(\mathbf{t})}{\pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} = 0. \quad (42)$$

Proof According to [14, Theorem 3]

$$f_{n,2}(\mathbf{t}) = \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} t_k^2\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}}. \quad (43)$$

The first assertion is then followed. Now suppose that $t_1 \cdots t_{n-1} \neq 0$. By the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality, which states $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \geq n(a_1 \cdots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ for n all n positive numbers a_1, \dots, a_n , we have

$$\left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} t_k^2\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \geq n^{\frac{n}{2}} t_1 \cdots t_{n-1}.$$

Therefore

$$f_{n,2}(\mathbf{t}) \leq \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \frac{1}{n^{\frac{n}{2}} t_1 \cdots t_{n-1}}.$$

On the other hand, since $\left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} t_k^2\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \geq 1$, it follows that

$$f_{n,2}(\mathbf{t}) \leq \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right).$$

Therefore, we obtain (41).

Note that the expected number of internal equilibria for a two-player multi-strategy game is given by [14, Theorem 3]

$$E(n, 2) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}.$$

Table 1 Expected number of internal equilibria for $n = 3$ and different d , as generated from $E(3, d)$ and from averaging over 10^6 random samples of the system of equation in 2. In all cases, results from random samplings are slightly smaller $E(3, d)$.

d	2	3	4	5
$E(3, d)$ from Theory	0.25	0.57	0.92	1.29
$E(3, d)$ from Random Sampling	0.249496	0.569169	0.910236	1.28898

Remark 3 In Theorem 6, we need an assumption that the random vectors $\{A^i = (\beta_j^i)_{j=1, \dots, n-1}; i = 1, \dots, n-1\}$ are independent. Recalling from Section 2 that $\beta_{k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}}^i = \alpha_{k_1, \dots, k_n}^i - \alpha_{k_1, \dots, k_n}^n$, where $\alpha_{i_1, \dots, i_{d-1}}^i$ is the payoff of the focal player, with i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) being the strategy of the focal player, and i_k (with $1 \leq i_k \leq n$ and $1 \leq k \leq d-1$) is the strategy of the player in position k . The assumption clearly holds for $n = 2$. For $n > 2$, the assumption holds only under quite restrictive conditions such as $\alpha_{k_1, \dots, k_n}^n$ is deterministic or $\alpha_{k_1, \dots, k_n}^i$ are essentially identical. Note that the assumption is necessary to apply [15, Theorem 7.1]. Hence, to remove this assumption, one would need to generalize [15, Theorem 7.1]. This is difficult and is still an open problem [30, 31]. Nevertheless, since the system (3) has not been studied in the mathematical literature, it is interesting on its own to investigate the number of real zeros of this system under the assumption of independence of $\{A^i\}$. As such, the investigation not only provides new insights into the theory of zeros of systems of random polynomials but also gives important hint on the complexity of the game theoretical question, i.e. the number of expected number of equilibria. In Figure 7 and Table 1, we numerically compare the density function $g_{3,d}$ and the expected number of equilibria $E_{3,d}$ computed from the theory with the assumption and from samplings without the assumption. We observe that $g_{3,d}$ have the same shape (behaviour) in both cases. In addition, the values of $E_{3,d}$ computed from samplings are slightly smaller than those computed from the theory.

We now make a conjecture for the expected density and expected number of equilibria in a general multi-player multi-strategy game.

Conjecture 2 In a multi-player multi-strategy game, it holds that

$$f_{n,d} \sim (d-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln E(n, d)}{\ln(d-1)} = \frac{n-1}{2}. \quad (44)$$

We envisage that even a stronger statement holds

$$E(n, d) \sim (d-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}. \quad (45)$$

This conjecture is motivated from Theorem 2 and a similar result for the system of multivariate elliptic polynomial as follows (see also Remark 1). Consider

a system of $n - 1$ random polynomials, each of the form

$$\sum_{\substack{0 \leq k_1, \dots, k_n \leq d-1, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n k_i = d-1}} \beta_{k_1, \dots, k_n} \sqrt{\binom{d-1}{k_1, \dots, k_n}} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{k_i}, \quad (46)$$

where the coefficients β_{k_1, \dots, k_n} are independent standard multivariate normal distribution. Then according to [15, Section 7.2], the expected density and the expected number of real zeros are given by

$$f_{EP}(\mathbf{t}) = \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \frac{(d-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{(1 + \mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{t})^{\frac{n}{2}}}, \quad E_{EP} = (d-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}. \quad (47)$$

These formula are direct consequences of Lemma 1 and the fact that $v(\mathbf{x})Cv(\mathbf{y})$ is a generating function, which generalises the univariate case

$$v(\mathbf{x})^T Cv(\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k_1, \dots, k_n \leq d-1, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n k_i = d-1}} \binom{d-1}{k_1, \dots, k_n} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{k_i} y_i^{k_i} = (1 + \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y})^{d-1}.$$

As mentioned in Remark 1, in our case $v(\mathbf{x})^T Cv(\mathbf{y})$ is no longer a generating function due to the square of the multinomial coefficients. Motivated by this and Theorem 2 for the univariate case, we expect that the conjecture holds for the general case (i.e. d -player n -strategy normal evolutionary games).

4.2 Numerical results

In this section, we provide numerical simulations for all the (main) results obtained in the previous sections. The following figures are plotted. In the following list, (1) to (4) are to illustrate and confirm the analytical results obtained in the previous sections. The others, from (5) to (10), are numerical simulations for the games with large d and n . They also provide numerical support for Conjecture 2.

- (1) $f_d(t)$ and $f_d(t)/(d-1)$ as functions of t for different values of d , see Figures 1a-b. Figure 1a illustrates the fourth property in Proposition 1 that $f_d(t)$ is increasing as a function of t . Figure 1b explains the scaling by showing that $f_d(t)/(d-1)$ is a bounded and decreasing function.
- (2) $f_d(t)$ and $f_d(t)/(d-1)$ as functions of d for different values of t , see Figures 1c-d. These figures show that $f_d(t)$ increases with d while $f_d(t)/(d-1)$ decreases, which are in agreement with Conjecture 1 and Theorem 5.
- (3) $f_d(x)$ and $f_d(x)/(d-1)$ as functions of the frequency x .
- (4) $\frac{\ln E(2,d)}{\ln(d-1)}$ as a function of d , see Figure 3a. This figure demonstrates Theorem 2 on the convergence of $\frac{\ln E(2,d)}{\ln(d-1)}$ to $1/2$ as d tends to infinity.

- (5) $f_{3,d}(t_1, t_2)$ as a function of $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, t_2)$ for different values of d , see Figures 5a-c.
- (6) $f_{3,d}(t_1, t_2)$ as a function of d for different values of $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, t_2)$, see Figure 4a.
- (7) $f_{4,d}(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ as a function of $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, t_2, t_3)$ for different values of d , see Figures 5d-f.
- (8) $f_{4,d}(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ as a function of d for different values of $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, t_2, t_3)$, see Figure 4b.
- (9) $\frac{\ln E(3,d)}{\ln(d-1)}$ as a function of d , see Figure 3b.
- (10) $\frac{\ln E(4,d)}{\ln(d-1)}$ as a function of d , see Figure 3c.

In Figures 5, we provide numerical results of $f_{n,d}(\mathbf{t})$ for $n = 3$ and $n = 4$. We observe that the density function decreases with t_i (namely, t_1 and t_2 for $n = 3$, and t_1, t_2 and t_3 for $n = 4$) and increases with d . We conjecture that for the general d -player n -strategy normal evolutionary game, the density function decreases with t_i and increases with d .

Figures 3b and 3c support Conjecture 2. From these two figures, one also can see the complexity of the problem when d increases. We are able to run simulations for d up to 10000 for $n = 2$, up to 400 for $n = 3$ and only up to 20 for $n = 4$.

5 Discussion and outlook

How do equilibrium points in a general evolutionary game distribute if the payoff matrix entries are randomly drawn, and furthermore, how do they behave when the numbers of players and strategies change? To address these important questions regarding generic properties of general evolutionary games, we have analyzed here the density function, $f_{n,d}$, and the expected number of (stable) equilibrium points, $E(n, d)$ (respectively, $SE(n, d)$), in a normal d -player n -strategy evolutionary game. We have shown, analytically and using numerical simulations, that $f_{2,d}(t)$ monotonically decreases with t while it increases with d . The latter implies that, as the number of players in the game increases, it is more likely to see an equilibrium at a given point t . We also proved that its scaling with respect to the number of players in a game d , $\frac{f_{2,d}(t)}{d}$, decreases with d . More interestingly, we proved that this density function asymptotically behaves in the same manner as $\sqrt{d-1}$ at any given t (i.e. regardless of the equilibrium point). Similar monotonicity behaviors of the density function were observed numerically for games with larger numbers of strategies n . Additionally, we proved an upper bound for two-player game with arbitrary number of strategies, n . Briefly, our analysis of the expected density of equilibrium points has offered clear and fresh understanding about equilibrium distribution. Related to this distribution analysis, there have been some works analyzing patterns of ESSs and their attainability in concrete games, i.e. with a fixed payoff matrix [49, 11, 8]. Differently, our analysis addresses distribution of the general equilibrium points, and for generic games. Note also that those

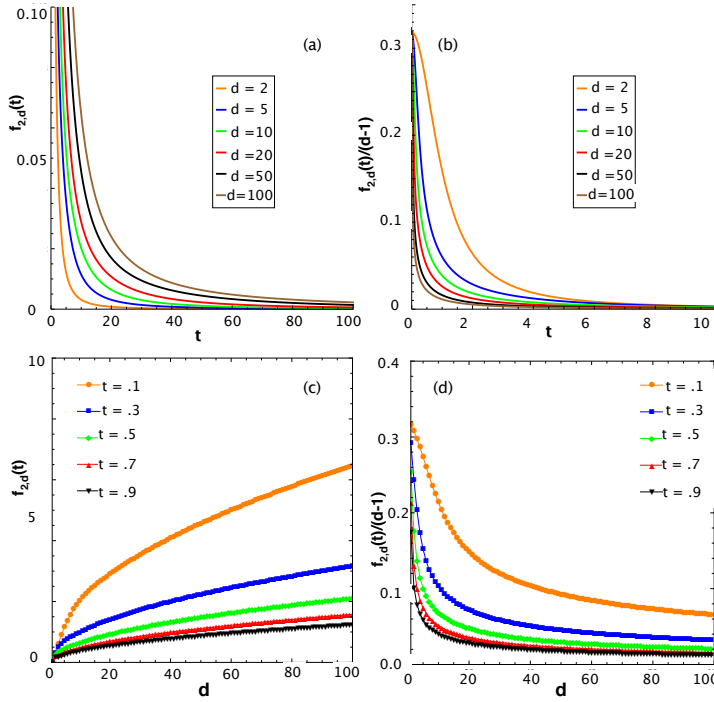


Fig. 1 (a) Plot of $f_{2,d}(t)$ and (b) of $f_{2,d}(t)/(d-1)$ as functions of t , for different values of d . We observe that both functions decrease with t , which are in accordance with Proposition 1. The second function is bounded from above, having maximum at $t = 0$, which agrees with Theorem 1. (c) Plot of $f_{2,d}(t)$ and (d) of $f_{2,d}(t)/(d-1)$ as functions of d , for different values of t . We observe that $f_{2,d}(t)$ increases with d , while $f_{2,d}(t)/(d-1)$ decreases, which are in agreement with Conjecture 1 and Theorem 5. All the results were obtained numerically using Mathematica.

works dealt with two-player games while we address here the general case (i.e. with arbitrary d).

Regarding the expected numbers of internal (stable) equilibrium points, first of all, as a result of the described monotonicity properties of the density function, we established analytically that $E(2, d)$ and $SE(2, d)$ increase with d while their scaled forms, $\frac{E(2, d)}{d}$ and $\frac{SE(2, d)}{d}$, decrease with d . Next, we proved a new upper bounds for $n = 2$, with arbitrary d : $E(2, d) \lesssim \sqrt{d-1} \ln(d-1)$. This upper bound is sharper than the one described in [14] (which is also the only known one, to the best of our knowledge). As a consequence, a sharper upper bound for the number of expected number of stable equilibria can be established: $SE(2, d) \lesssim \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{d-1} \ln(d-1)$. More importantly, that allowed us to derive close-form limiting behaviors for such numbers: $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln E(2, d)}{\ln(d-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln SE(2, d)}{\ln(d-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$. As such, apart from the mathematical elegance of our results, the analysis here has significantly improved existing results on the

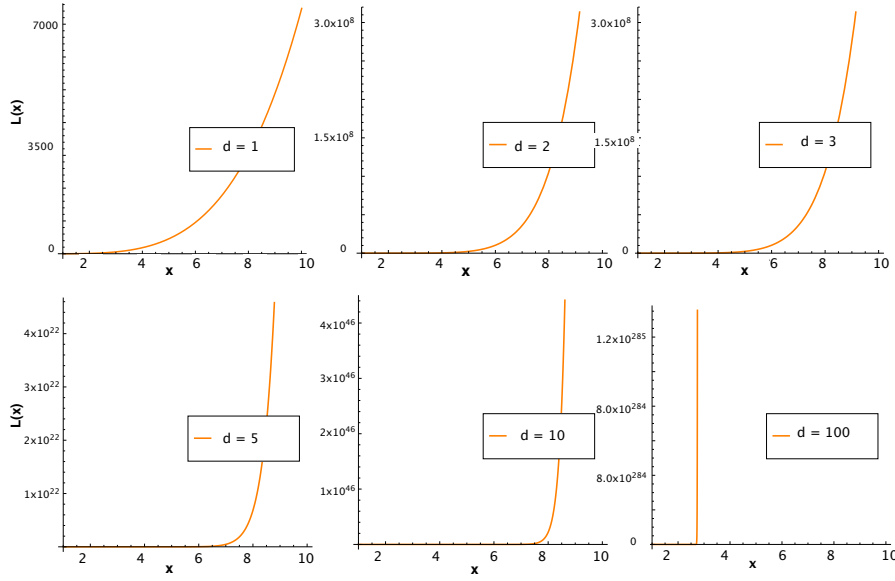


Fig. 2 Plot of $L_d(x) := (2d+1)P_d^4 - P_{d-1}^2 \left[(2d-1)P_{d+1}^2 + 2P_d^2 \right]$ for different values of d . We observe that $L_d(x)$ is always non-negative, thereby supporting Conjecture 1, since the inequality $L_d(x) \geq 0$ is the sufficient condition for the conjecture, as shown in Proposition 2

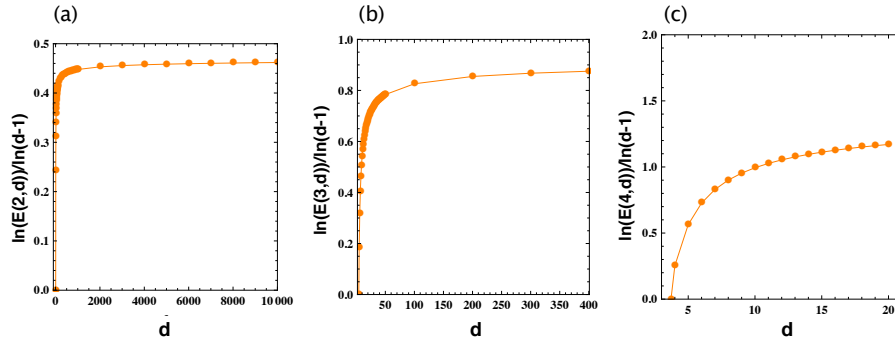


Fig. 3 Plot of $\frac{\ln E(n,d)}{\ln(d-1)}$ as functions of d , (a) for $n = 2$, (b) for $n = 3$ and (c) for $n = 4$. The results confirm the asymptotic behaviour for $n = 2$ as described in Theorem 2, and clearly support Conjecture 2 for the general case. All the results were obtained numerically using Mathematica.

studies of random evolutionary game theory [14, 22, 16]. Moreover, generalizing these formulas for the general case, i.e. when the number of strategies n is also arbitrary, our conjecture that, $\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln E(n,d)}{\ln(d-1)} = \frac{n-1}{2}$, is nicely corroborated by numerical simulations. Related to this analysis, there have been some works analyzing ESS in random evolutionary games [19, 29, 25]. In both [19] and [29],

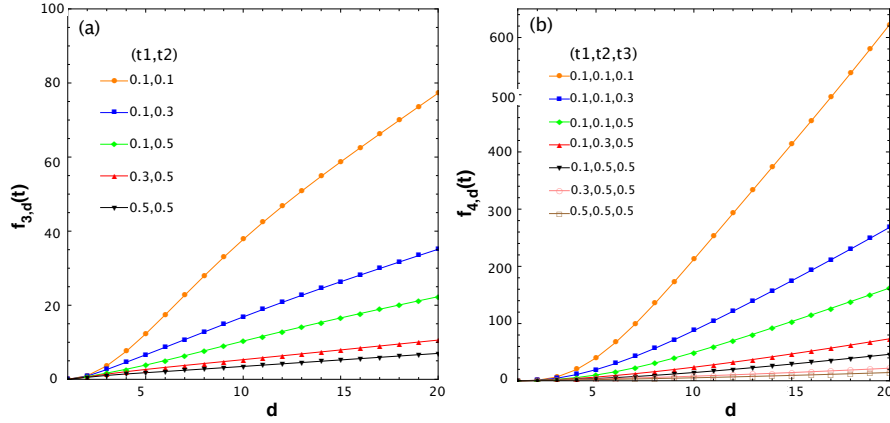


Fig. 4 Plot of (a) $f_{3,d}(t_1, t_2)$ for different values of (t_1, t_2) and (b) $f_{4,d}(t_1, t_2)$ for different values of (t_1, t_2, t_3) , both as a function of d . We observe that the functions increase with d while decrease with t_i , with $i = 1, 2$ in panel (a) and $i = 1, 2, 3$ in panel (b). All the results were obtained numerically using Mathematica.

the authors focused on the asymptotic behaviour of ESS with large support sizes, i.e. considering also equilibrium points which are not internal, in random pairwise games. In a similar context, in [25], the authors studied ESS but with support size of two, showing the asymptotic behaviors of such ESS when the number of strategies varies. Differently from all these works (which dealt exclusively with two-player interactions), our analysis copes with multi-player games. Hence, our results have led to further understanding with respect to the asymptotic behaviour of the expected number of stable equilibria for multi-player random games.

Last but not least, as the density functions we analyzed here are closely related to Legendre polynomials, and actually, they are of the same form as the Bernstein polynomials, we have made a clear contribution to the longstanding theory of random polynomials [6, 15, 45, 38] (see again discussion in introduction). We have derived asymptotic behaviors for the expected real zeros E_B of a random Bernstein polynomial, which, to our knowledge, had not been provided before. Note that the asymptotic behaviors and close forms of the expected real zeros of some other well-known polynomials have been derived by other authors. For instance, the Weyl polynomials for $a_i := \frac{1}{i!}$; the elliptic polynomials or binomial polynomials with $a_i := \sqrt{\binom{d-1}{i}}$; and Kac polynomials with $a_i := 1$. The difference between the polynomial studied here (i.e. Bernstein) with the elliptic case: $a_i = \binom{d-1}{i}$ are binomial coefficients, not their square root. In the elliptic case, $v(x)^T C v(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \binom{d-1}{i} x^i y^i = (1 + xy)^{d-1}$, and as a result, $E(2, d) = \sqrt{d-1}$; While in our case, because of the square in

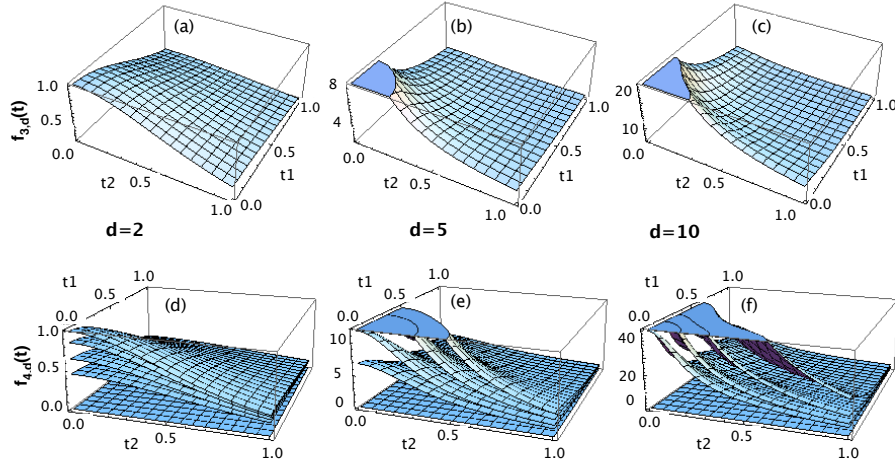


Fig. 5 Plot of (a-c) $f_{3,d}(t_1, t_2)$ as a function of (t_1, t_2) ; and (d-f) $f_{4,d}(t_1, t_2)$ as a function of (t_1, t_2) , for different values of t_3 . We observe that both functions increase with d while decrease with t_i , with $i = 1, 2$ in panels (a)-(c) and $i = 1, 2, 3$ in panels (d)-(f). In panels (a) and (d), $d = 2$; in panels (b) and (e), $d = 5$; in panels (c) and (f), $d = 10$. In panels (d)-(f), the surfaces, from bottom to top, correspond to $t_3 = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7$ and 10, respectively. All the results were obtained numerically using Mathematica.

the coefficients, $v(x)^T C v(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \binom{d-1}{i}^2 x^i y^i$, is no longer a generating function. Indeed, as we notice, the Bernstein polynomials have been introduced for long, but due to such difficulties its direct analysis has been quite limited, see e.g. [3].

In short, our analysis has provided new understanding about the generic behaviors of equilibrium points in a general evolutionary game, namely, how they distribute and change in number when the number of players and that of the strategies in the game, are magnified.

6 Appendix

Detailed proofs of some lemmas and theorems in the previous sections are presented in this appendix.

6.1 Proof of Lemma 3

This relation has appeared in [18, Exercise 101, Chapter 5]. For the readers' convenience, we provide a proof here.

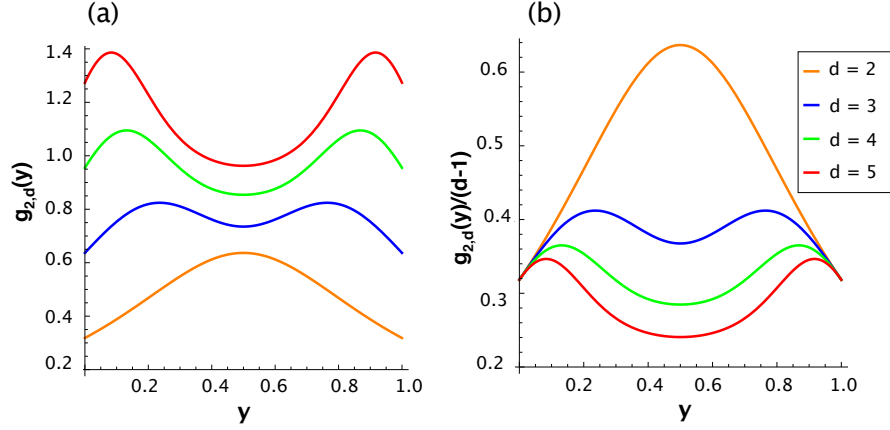


Fig. 6 (a) Plot of $g_{2,d}(y)$ and (b) of $g_{2,d}(y)/(d-1)$ as functions of y (note that $t = \frac{y}{1-y}$), for different values of d . We observe that both functions are symmetric about the line $y = 1/2$, in accordance with Lemma 2. The first function increases with d while the second one decreases. All the results were obtained numerically using Mathematica.

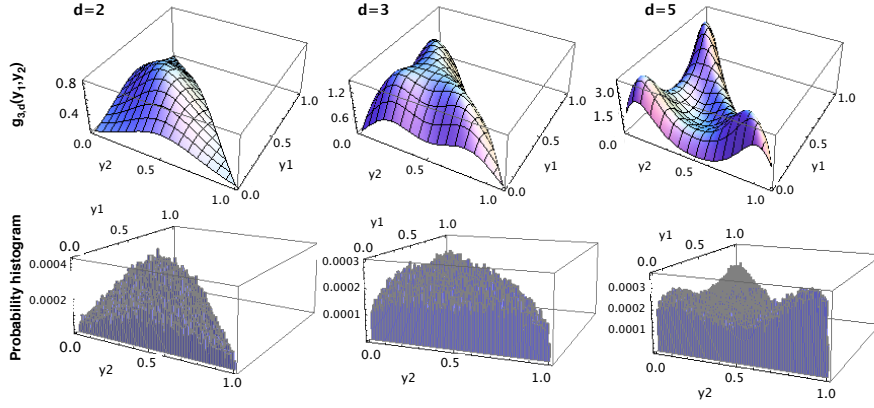


Fig. 7 (Top row) Plot of the density function $g_{3,d}(y_1, y_2)$ for different values of d (here y_1 and y_2 are fractions of strategy 1 and 2, respectively, and $1 - y_1 - y_2$ is that of the third strategy). (Bottom row) Probability histograms plots of results from solving the system of equations 2 with $n = 3$ and for different d , where the payoff entries α 's are (independently) sampled from Gaussian distribution with mean 0 and standard deviation of 0.5 (10^6 samples in total). The probability histograms have similar shapes to $g_{3,d}(y_1, y_2)$ (see also Table 1). All the results were obtained numerically using Mathematica.

Proof (Proof of Lemma 3) Let $x = \frac{1+q}{1-q}$, from (28) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_d \left(\frac{1+q}{1-q} \right) &= \frac{1}{2^d} \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{d}{i}^2 \left(\frac{1+q}{1-q} - 1 \right)^{d-i} \left(\frac{1+q}{1-q} + 1 \right)^i \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^d} \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{d}{i}^2 \left(\frac{2q}{1-q} \right)^{d-i} \left(\frac{2}{1-q} \right)^i \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1-q)^d} \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{d}{i}^2 q^{d-i} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1-q)^d} \sum_{i=0}^d \binom{d}{i}^2 q^i.
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{i=0}^d \binom{d}{i}^2 q^i = (1-q)^d P_d \left(\frac{1+q}{1-q} \right).$$

By taking $q = t^2$, we obtain (31).

6.2 Proof of Theorem 3

Proof (Proof of Theorem 3)

By taking the derivative of both sides in (31), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} M'_{d+1}(t) &= -2td(1-t^2)^{d-1}P_d \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) + 4t(1-t^2)^{d-2}P'_d \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \\ &= -2td \frac{M_{d+1}(t)}{1-t^2} + 4t(1-t^2)^{d-2}P'_d \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\frac{M'_{d+1}(t)}{M_{d+1}(t)} = \frac{-2td}{1-t^2} + \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} \frac{P'_d}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right).$$

Now we compute the expression inside the square-root of the right-hand side of (32). We have

$$t \frac{M'_{d+1}(t)}{M_{d+1}(t)} = \frac{-2t^2d}{1-t^2} + \frac{4t^2}{(1-t^2)^2} \frac{P'_d}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right),$$

and

$$\left(t \frac{M'_{d+1}(t)}{M_{d+1}(t)} \right)' = -\frac{4td}{(1-t^2)^2} + \frac{8t(1+t^2)}{(1-t^2)^3} \frac{P'_d}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) + \frac{16t^3}{(1-t^2)^4} \frac{P''_d P_d - (P'_d)^2}{P_d^2} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right).$$

Substituting this expression into (33), we get

$$(2\pi f_{d+1}(t))^2 = -\frac{4d}{(1-t^2)^2} + \frac{8(1+t^2)}{(1-t^2)^3} \frac{P'_d}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) + \frac{16t^2}{(1-t^2)^4} \frac{P''_d P_d - (P'_d)^2}{P_d^2} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right). \quad (48)$$

According to (27), the Legendre polynomial P_d satisfies the following equation for all $x \in \mathbf{R}$

$$-2xP'_d(x) + (1-x^2)P''_d(x) = -d(d+1)P_d(x).$$

As a consequence, we obtain

$$\frac{P''_d(x)}{P_d(x)} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \left(2x \frac{P'_d(x)}{P_d(x)} - d(d+1) \right).$$

Substituting this expression into (48) with $x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} (2\pi f_{d+1}(t))^2 &= -\frac{4d}{(1-t^2)^2} + \frac{8(1+t^2)}{(1-t^2)^3} \frac{P'_d}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{16t^2}{(1-t^2)^4} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right)^2} \left[2 \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \frac{P'_d}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) - d(d+1) \right] - \left(\frac{P'_d}{P_d} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{4d^2}{(1-t^2)^2} - \frac{16t^2}{(1-t^2)^4} \left(\frac{P'_d}{P_d} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

which is the claimed relation (33).

6.3 Proof of Theorem 4

Proof (Proof of Theorem 4) Using the following relation of the Legendre polynomials for all $x \in \mathbf{R}$

$$P'_d(x) = \frac{d}{x^2 - 1} (xP_d(x) - P_{d-1}(x)),$$

we get

$$\frac{P'_d(x)}{P_d(x)} = \frac{d}{x^2 - 1} \left(x - \frac{P_{d-1}(x)}{P_d(x)} \right). \quad (49)$$

In particular, taking $x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P'_d}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) &= \frac{d}{\left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right)^2 - 1} \left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{P_{d-1}}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{d(1-t^2)^2}{4t^2} \left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{P_{d-1}}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting this expression into (33), we achieve

$$(2\pi f_{d+1}(t))^2 = \frac{4d^2}{(1-t^2)^2} - \frac{d^2}{t^2} \left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{P_{d-1}}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right]^2,$$

which is (35).

6.4 Proof of Lemma 4

Proof (Proof of Lemma 4) This lemma follows directly from [12] (Theorem 2.1) where the authors proved that

$$P_d(x)^2 - P_{d+1}(x)P_{d-1}(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{d(d+1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^d \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \frac{1}{i+1} \sum_{j=1}^i (2j+1)P_j^2(x) \right),$$

which is negative for all $|x| \geq 1$.

6.5 Proof of Proposition 2

Proof (Proof of Proposition 2) We will prove that

$$f_{d+2}^2(t) - f_{d+1}^2(t) \geq 0 \iff (38). \quad (50)$$

From (35), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 4\pi^2(f_{d+2}^2(t) - f_{d+1}^2(t)) &= \frac{4(d+1)^2}{(1-t^2)^2} - \frac{(d+1)^2}{t^2} \left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{P_d}{P_{d+1}} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right]^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{4d^2}{(1-t^2)^2} + \frac{d^2}{t^2} \left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{P_{d-1}}{P_d} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{4(2d+1)}{(1-t^2)^2} - \frac{1}{t^2} \left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{(d+1)P_d^2 - dP_{d-1}P_{d+1}}{P_dP_{d+1}} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right] \times \\ &\quad \left[(2d+1) \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{(d+1)P_d^2 + dP_{d-1}P_{d+1}}{P_dP_{d+1}} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $f_d(t)$ is increasing as a function of d if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{(d+1)P_d^2 - dP_{d-1}P_{d+1}}{P_dP_{d+1}} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right] \times \left[(2d+1) \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} - \frac{(d+1)P_d^2 + dP_{d-1}P_{d+1}}{P_dP_{d+1}} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \right) \right] \\ &\leq \frac{4(2d+1)t^2}{(1-t^2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

We re-write the expression above using the variable x , using the relation $x^2 - 1 = \frac{4t^2}{(1-t^2)^2}$, as follows

$$\left[x - \frac{(d+1)P_d^2 - dP_{d-1}P_{d+1}}{P_dP_{d+1}}(x) \right] \times \left[(2d+1)x - \frac{(d+1)P_d^2 + dP_{d-1}P_{d+1}}{P_dP_{d+1}}(x) \right] \leq (2d+1)(x^2-1). \quad (51)$$

We now simplify this expression using the recursion relation of the Legendre polynomials, i.e. $dP_{d-1} = (2d+1)xP_d - (d+1)P_{d+1}$. Namely, we have

$$\begin{aligned} xP_dP_{d+1} - (d+1)P_d^2 + dP_{d-1}P_{d+1} &= xP_dP_{d+1} - (d+1)P_d^2 + [(2d+1)xP_d - (d+1)P_{d+1}]P_{d+1} \\ &= (d+1)[-P_d^2 - P_{d+1}^2 + 2xP_dP_{d+1}] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &(2d+1)xP_dP_{d+1} - (d+1)P_d^2 - dP_{d-1}P_{d+1} \\ &= (2d+1)xP_dP_{d+1} - (d+1)P_d^2 - [(2d+1)xP_d - (d+1)P_{d+1}]P_{d+1} \\ &= (d+1)(P_{d+1}^2 - P_d^2). \end{aligned}$$

Substituting these calculations into (51) we obtain (38).

To prove the second assertion of Proposition 2, we proceed as follows. Let

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{d+1} &= (d+1)^2 [P_{d+1}^2(x) + P_d^2(x) - 2xP_{d+1}(x)P_d(x)] \\
&= [(2d+1)xP_d(x) - dP_{d-1}(x)]^2 + (d+1)^2 P_d^2(x) \\
&\quad - 2x(d+1)[(2d+1)xP_d(x) - dP_{d-1}(x)]P_d(x) \\
&= [(2d+1)^2 x^2 + (d+1)^2 - 2(d+1)(2d+1)x^2] P_d^2(x) \\
&\quad - [2d(2d+1)x - 2d(d+1)x] P_d(x)P_{d-1}(x) + d^2 P_{d-1}^2(x) \\
&= [d^2 + (2d+1)(1-x^2)] P_d^2(x) + d^2 P_{d-1}^2(x) - 2xd^2 P_d(x)P_{d-1}(x) \\
&= d^2 [P_d^2(x) + P_{d-1}^2(x) - 2xP_d(x)P_{d-1}(x)] + (2d+1)(1-x^2)P_d^2(x) \\
&= H_d + (2d+1)(1-x^2)P_d^2(x)
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the expression in (38) can be simplified as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
&H_{d+1}[P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x)] + (2d+1)(x^2-1)P_d^2(x)P_{d+1}^2(x) \\
&= [H_d + (2d+1)(1-x^2)P_d^2(x)][P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x)] + (2d+1)(x^2-1)P_d^2(x)P_{d+1}^2(x) \\
&= H_d[P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x)] + (2d+1)(x^2-1)P_d^4(x) \\
&= \frac{P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x)}{P_d^2(x) - P_{d-1}^2(x)} [H_d (P_d^2(x) - P_{d-1}^2(x)) + (2d-1)(x^2-1)P_d^2(x)P_{d-1}^2(x) \cdot Q],
\end{aligned}$$

where $Q = \frac{(2d+1)P_d^2(P_d^2 - P_{d-1}^2)}{(2d-1)P_{d-1}^2(P_{d+1}^2 - P_d^2)}$. Suppose that (39) is true, i.e.,

$$(2d+1)P_d^4 \geq P_{d-1}^2 [(2d-1)P_{d+1}^2 + 2P_d^2].$$

This implies that $Q \geq 1$ for all x and d . Then it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
&H_{d+1}[P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x)] + (2d+1)(x^2-1)P_d^2(x)P_{d+1}^2(x) \\
&\geq \frac{P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x)}{P_d^2(x) - P_{d-1}^2(x)} [H_d (P_d^2(x) - P_{d-1}^2(x)) + (2d-1)(x^2-1)P_d^2(x)P_{d-1}^2(x)] \\
&\geq \frac{P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x)}{P_d^2(x) - P_{d-1}^2(x)} \times \frac{P_d^2(x) - P_{d-1}^2(x)}{P_{d-1}^2(x) - P_{d-2}^2(x)} \\
&\quad \times [H_{d-1} (P_{d-1}^2(x) - P_{d-2}^2(x)) + (2d-3)(x^2-1)P_{d-1}^2(x)P_{d-2}^2(x)] \\
&\geq \dots \\
&\geq \prod_{i=1}^d \frac{P_{i+1}^2(x) - P_i^2(x)}{P_i^2(x) - P_{i-1}^2(x)} \times [H_1 (P_1^2(x) - P_0^2(x)) + (x^2-1)P_1^2(x)P_0^2(x)].
\end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

By definition of H_d , we have

$$H_1 = P_1^2(x) + P_0^2(x) - 2xP_1(x)P_0(x) = x^2 + 1 - 2x^2 = 1 - x^2.$$

Substituting this into (52), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & H_{d+1}[P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x)] + (2d+1)(x^2-1)P_d^2(x)P_{d+1}^2(x) \\ & \geq (x^2-1) \prod_{i=1}^d \frac{P_{i+1}^2(x) - P_i^2(x)}{P_i^2(x) - P_{i-1}^2(x)} \\ & = P_{d+1}^2(x) - P_d^2(x) \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

i.e., the condition (38) is satisfied.

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